



Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

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ASD(SOLIC)

SUBJECT: Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines

- References: (a) [DoD Directive 2000.12](#), "DoD Antiterrorism/Force Protection Program," April 13, 1999
(b) [DoD Instruction 2000.16](#), "DoD Antiterrorism Standards," June 14, 2001
(c) Quadrennial Defense Review Report, September 30, 2001¹
(d) Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, current edition
(e) through (g), see enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

This Instruction:

1.1. Implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures under references (a) through (g) to establish and implement a program for a worldwide Department of Defense (DoD) installation emergency response to manage the consequences of a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) incident.

¹ www.defenselink.mil/pubs/qdr2001.pdf

1.2. Provides guidance for the establishment of a CBRNE preparedness program for emergency responders at all DoD installations. DoD installation emergency responders must be prepared to respond to the effects of a CBRNE incident to preserve life, prevent human suffering, mitigate the incident and protect critical assets and infrastructure.

2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

2.1. This Instruction applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components").

2.2. This Instruction is applicable to DoD installations overseas and in the United States, its territories, and possessions.

3. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Instruction are defined in enclosure 2.

4. POLICY

In accordance with references DoD Directive 2000.12, DoD Instruction 2000.16, and the Quadrennial Defense Review Report (references (a), (b), and (c)), it is DoD policy that:

4.1. The DoD Components in the Continental United States (CONUS) have the responsibility, as specified in U.S. law, to support and assist U.S. civil authorities, as directed, in consequence management activities for natural and man-made disasters to include Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE)-related events on U.S. territory.

4.2. Commanders implement multi-layered approaches of active and passive deterrence, including dedicating resources to Consequence Management (CM).

4.2.1. Installation commanders are prepared to respond to and protect DoD personnel and installations from the effects of a CBRNE incident.

4.2.2. Commanders at all levels have the authority and responsibility to protect persons and property subject to their control.

4.3. Nothing in this Instruction should be interpreted to subsume, replace, detract from, or conflict with, authorities and responsibilities of the Heads of the DoD Components specified by law or DoD guidance.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict (ASD (SO/LIC)), under the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, (USD(P)) shall:

5.1.1. Serve as the principal civilian advisor to the Secretary of Defense on combating terrorism civil support for CBRNE-CM activities and, after the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense, the principal official within the senior management of the Department of Defense responsible for combating terrorism and civil support for CBRNE-CM.

5.1.2. Develop departmental policy, speak for the Department with all external Agencies and receive all requests for Military Forces to support combating terrorism and civil support for CBRNE-CM.

5.1.3. Have oversight of policy, program planning and execution, allocation, and use of resources for activities within the Department of Defense for civil support for CBRNE-CM incidents.

5.1.4. Develop, publish, and maintain this Instruction to provide measures that serve to reduce the vulnerability of DoD personnel, their families, and DoD assets to CBRNE incidents.

5.1.5. Advise the Secretary of Defense of any changes that are needed to ensure the preparedness of DoD installation emergency responders for CBRNE incidents.

5.2. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall:

5.2.1. Serve as a Principal Staff Assistant and advisor to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense for all matters pertaining to the DoD acquisition system,

research and development, advanced technology, developmental test and evaluation, production, logistics, installation management, military construction, procurement, environmental security, and nuclear, chemical, and biological matters.

5.2.2. Support ASD(SO/LIC) programs, systems, and activities related to acquisition, in coordination with the USD(P).

5.2.3. Provide equipment technology development and the application of new technology to meet needs for emergency responders on DoD installations.

5.2.4. Assist the ASD(SO/LIC) in maintenance of emergency response CBRNE-CM guidelines for installations.

5.3. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs ASD(RA), under the USD(P), shall monitor Military Department Reserve components readiness, training and exercise policies, equipment, and funding for emergency response preparedness.

5.4. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence shall, in support of the Secretary of Defense's Executive Agent roles for the National Communications System, Nuclear Command and Control and technical and programmatic responsibilities for Continuity of Operations Continuity of Government/Enduring Constitutional Government functions, work closely with the ASD(SO/LIC) and other DoD Components in the coordination, development, and implementation of command and control policies, requirements, plans, procedures, and standards for DoD responses to CBRNE events.

5.5. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall:

5.5.1. Prepare joint doctrine, develop assessment schedules, and assist the ASD(SO/LIC) in the development and maintenance of emergency response guidelines for installations.

5.5.2. Direct the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to address emergency response issues on installations, to include the evaluation and testing of commercial-off-the-shelf and prototype development products to support the rapid acquisition and quick integration of state-of-the-art emergency response technology.

5.5.3. Ensure the Chairman's Program Review and the Chairman's Program Analysis Assessment includes a summary of emergency response requirements for installations as determined by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council and derived from the Combatant Commander's Integrated Priority Lists.

5.5.4. Place, as appropriate, priority on institutionalized CBRNE training, exercises, leader awareness, and planning to support emergency response. Institutionalized training should be joint in nature, when possible, and designed to support overall installation preparedness efforts.

5.6. The Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (D,DTRA) shall:

5.6.1. Assess a pre-selected number of installations during scheduled Joint Staff Integrated Vulnerability Assessments to:

5.6.1.1. Determine the level of compliance with, and application of, the guidelines contained within this Instruction.

5.6.1.2. Determine the status of the installation's emergency response CBRNE plan.

5.6.1.3. Incorporate lessons learned from installation emergency response CBRNE exercises. This information will be resident in the Joint Information System and published during the annual and semi-annual trends message.

5.6.1.3.1. As appropriate, include lessons learned for placement in annexes for local integrated vulnerability assessments.

5.6.1.3.2. As appropriate, include lessons learned as possible submissions for revision to this Instruction where general applicability applies.

5.7. The Secretaries of the Military Departments (CONUS) and Regional Combatant Commanders outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) shall:

5.7.1. Ensure compliance with this Instruction.

5.7.2. Institute an installation monitoring process to: Ensure DoD installations scheduling and conducting emergency response exercises involving and measuring emergency response capabilities to CBRNE incidents. Review recommended type and frequency of CBRNE exercises delineated in local installation Integrated Vulnerability Assessments.

5.7.3. As appropriate, support installation emergency response initiatives for CBRNE with adequate and appropriate programming, planning, personnel, training, exercises, and funding.

5.7.4. Ensure that CBRNE emergency response policies, plans, procedures and guidelines are supported by sufficient command and control capabilities and other equipment to properly respond to CBRNE incidents.

5.7.5. Institute emergency response programs for CBRNE on Military Service installations to include Active and Reserve component installations, Reserve centers and armories, as appropriate, in CONUS.

5.7.6. Incorporate lessons learned from installation emergency response CBRNE exercises into existing overall installation force protection plans.


5.7.7. As appropriate, establish or facilitate formal training programs that provide installation emergency response planners and emergency responders instruction in planning and response for CBRNE incidents.

6. PROCEDURES

The DoD Components should use the definitions in enclosure 2 and shall be consistent with the guidelines in enclosure 3. The levels of response capability guidelines (enclosure 4) and the performance objective matrix guidelines (enclosure 5) may be applicable and should be incorporated in implementing documents where appropriate.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Instruction is effective immediately.



Marshall Billingslea
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict

Enclosures - 5

- E1. References, continued
- E2. Definitions
- E3. DoD Installation CBRNE Emergency Response Guidelines
- E4. Levels of Response Capability Guidelines
- E5. Performance Objectives Matrix Guidelines

E1. ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES, continued

- (e) National Fire Protection Association Consensus Standards (NFPA) 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," current edition ²
- (f) National Fire Protection Association Consensus Standards (NFPA) 473, "Standards for Competencies for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents"³
- (g) Executive Order 12196, "Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees," January 1980

² www.nfpa.org/codes/index.asp

³www.nfpa.org/codes/index.asp

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

DEFINITIONS

E2.1.1. Antiterrorism. Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local Military Forces.

E2.1.2. Biological Agent. A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of material.

E2.1.3. Chemical Agent. Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations.

E2.1.4. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Incident. The deliberate or inadvertent release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive devices with potential to cause significant numbers of casualties and high levels of destruction.

E2.1.5. Combating Terrorism. Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counter-terrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum.

E2.1.6. Consequence Management (CM). Those measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential Government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of a chemical, biological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive situation. For domestic consequence management, the primary authority rests with the States to respond and the Federal Government to provide assistance, as required.

E2.1.7. Crisis Management. Measures to identify, acquire, plan, and use the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and resolve a threat or act of terrorism. Crisis Management is predominantly a law enforcement function.

E2.1.8. Domestic Emergencies. Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 States, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term domestic emergency includes all of the emergency conditions defined below.

E2.1.9. Civil Defense Emergency. A domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following the attack.

E2.1.10. Natural Disaster. All domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance.

E2.1.11. Emergency Responders. Firefighters, law enforcement/security personnel, and emergency medical technicians, emergency management and operations personnel, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, disaster preparedness officers, public health officers, bio-environmental engineers, and mortuary affairs personnel.

E2.1.12. First Responders. Firefighters, law enforcement and/or security personnel, emergency medical technicians, and EOD personnel (for suspected explosive CBRNE events) that provide the initial, immediate response to a CBRNE incident.

E2.1.13. Force Protection (FP). Security programs designed to protect Service members, civilian employees, their family members, facilities, information, and equipment in all locations and situations, accomplished through the planned and integrated application of combating terrorism efforts, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and security programs.

E2.1.14. Foreign Consequence Management. Those efforts that comprise interagency assistance overseas to respond and mitigate damage occurring from a CBRNE incident.

E2.1.15. High-Yield Explosive (HYE). Any conventional weapon or device that is capable of a high order of destruction or disruption and/or of being used in such a manner as to kill or injure large numbers of people. (HYE is the E in CBRNE.)

E2.1.16. Installation. A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base.

E2.1.17. Installation Commander. The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation.

E2.1.18. Immediate Response. Any form of action taken by the DoD Component or military commander to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions when there is insufficient time to obtain approval from the chain of command.

E2.1.19. Lead Agency. The Department or Agency assigned responsibility to manage and coordinate the response in a specific functional area. Lead Agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency during all phases of the response.

E2.1.20. Lead Federal Agency (LFA). The Federal Agency designated by the President to coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. Specific responsibilities of a LFA vary according to the Agency's unique statutory authorities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the LFA for all crisis management, foreign or domestic. Federal Emergency Management Agency is the LFA for domestic consequence management and the Department of State is the LFA for foreign consequence management.

E2.1.21. Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA). Reciprocal assistance by local government and an installation for emergency services under a prearranged plan. Mutual aid is synonymous with "mutual assistance," "outside aid," "memorandums of understanding," "memorandums of agreement," "letters of agreement," "cooperative assistant agreement," "intergovernmental compacts," or other similar agreements, written or verbal, that constitute an agreed reciprocal assistance plan for emergency services for sharing purposes. MAAs between entities are an effective means to obtain resources and should be developed whenever possible. MAAs should be in writing, be reviewed by legal counsel, and be signed by a responsible official.

E2.1.22. National Disaster Medical System. A nationwide medical MAA network between the Federal and non-Federal sector that includes medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care. At the Federal level, it is a partnership among the Health and Human Services, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

E2.1.23. Terrorism. The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

E2.1.24. Terrorist Emergency Response Measures. Procedures in place on a DoD installation for emergency response forces to deal with the effects of a CBRNE incident.

E2.1.25. Vulnerability. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished.

E2.1.26. Vulnerability Assessment. A DoD, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of terrorist attack to a installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site. Identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

E2.1.27. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Weapons capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. WMD can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

E2.1.28. Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Team (WMD-CST). WMD-CSTs are comprised of both Army and Air National Guard personnel. They are Federally funded and equipped to provide State governors ready access to fully trained military CM response assets to use in preparing for and responding to WMD incidents as part of their State emergency management response system. Additionally, they provide the Department of Defense's unique expertise and capabilities to complement and enhance the State and local civil authorities' response capabilities.

E3. ENCLOSURE 3

DoD INSTALLATION CBRNE EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDELINES

E3.1. DoD GUIDELINE 1: IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT

The Commanders of the Combatant Commands and Chiefs of the Military Services (hereafter referred to collectively as "Combatant Commanders and Services") are responsible for the implementation of DoD Installation CBRNE Emergency Response policies within their organizations. The Combatant Commanders and Services should develop and implement a comprehensive CBRNE Emergency Response program at installations under their control to comply with the guidelines contained in this Instruction. The Combatant Commanders and Services shall develop Service-wide scenarios designed to establish baseline capabilities needed to allow installation emergency responders to protect personnel and infrastructure, facilities, other assets, and identify vulnerabilities. The Combatant Commanders and Services should also determine a methodology for installations to determine a baseline of current response capabilities. The Combatant Commanders and Services should use guidelines contained herein as baseline guidelines. The Combatant Commanders and Services may promulgate unique requirements in their implementing directives to supplement the standards contained herein. As a minimum, these guidelines should address the following areas:

E3.1.1. Develop, train, exercise, maintain, sustain, and assess procedures that shall promote the preparation for responding to and mitigating the effects of a CBRNE event on a DoD installation.

E3.1.2. Develop, maintain, and sustain CBRNE emergency response plans and procedures to enhance installation emergency response capabilities.

E3.1.3. Conduct vulnerability assessments for CBRNE response preparedness and identify critical infrastructure nodes that can affect an installation's or tenant organization's ability to perform its mission.

E3.1.4. Establish CBRNE emergency response procedures and identify CBRNE emergency response requirements. Program resources necessary to meet installation CBRNE Emergency Response needs and comply with appropriate DoD Instructions.

E3.1.5. Develop, maintain, and execute CBRNE emergency response measures to include detection, assessment, response capabilities, medical treatment, containment, emergency responder casualty decontamination, and reporting.

E3.1.6. The Combatant Commanders with geographic responsibilities should prepare theater-wide emergency response support measures to address CBRNE incidents on U.S. installations overseas. The Combatant Commanders should become familiar with any Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) and other international agreements affecting CBRNE response as well as host-nation emergency response capabilities appropriate to the installation.

E3.1.7. CBRNE Emergency Responder Program Criteria. DoD installations, regardless of size, should have some basic level of CBRNE emergency response capability and support. This capability could be organic or provided by local or host-nation agencies. For the purpose of this Instruction, the following defines an installation responsible for the establishment of a CBRNE emergency response program:

E3.1.7.1. Be a DoD installation.

E3.1.7.2. Be an installation that has assigned Federal emergency response personnel and capabilities dedicated to emergency response functions for the installation.

E3.1.8. Service Selection and Prioritization Criteria. Services should consider a methodology that allows the DoD Components to prioritize installations to receive funding for training and equipment for installation emergency responders. The DoD Components should consider the following categories when determining priority for the allocation of limited resources for the development of installation CBRNE emergency response capabilities:

E3.1.8.1. Installations and/or /facilities critical to overall accomplishment of the National Military Strategy (NMS). This includes installations that contain one-of-a-kind strategic assets, major troop concentrations, strategic lift assets, command, control, and communications, and intelligence (C3I) critical assets and infrastructure, major ports of embarkation and debarkation, key logistic sites, mobilization sites, and those installations that support national strategic objectives essential to national security during times of war and national emergencies.

E3.1.8.2. Non-power projection installations/facilities that provide combat service support, such as supply depots, logistics centers, and other installations other than those listed within the parameters listed in subparagraph E3.1.8.1., but are still assigned a mission directly related to accomplishment of the NMS.

E3.1.8.3. Installations or facilities other than those listed in subparagraphs E3.1.8.1 or E3.1.8.2. This may include installations that provide or include research and development, acquisition, testing and evaluation, production, training, and administration.

E3.2. DoD GUIDELINE 2: MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Installation Commander is responsible for establishing a CBRNE emergency response program on the installation. A well-designed CBRNE emergency response program shall be implemented to provide long-term direction by guiding the installation emergency responders in a coordinated series of steps. In some locations, an area commander having responsibility for multiple installations within close proximity may develop a CBRNE program on an area vice installation level. Where this is applicable, other guidelines contained in this Instruction may also be developed and executed on an area basis, as appropriate.

E3.2.1. The Installation Commanders shall:

E3.2.1.1. Develop a CBRNE emergency response plan that integrates facilities, equipment, training, personnel, and procedures into a comprehensive effort designed to provide appropriate protection to personnel and critical mission on the installation.

E3.2.1.2. Identify responsibilities, resources, and requirements for successful execution of CBRNE emergency response plan.

E3.2.1.3. Supervise, assess, exercise, and review the CBRNE emergency response program capabilities on the installation.

E3.2.1.4. Designate a commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, or civilian staff officer in writing as the Emergency Disaster Planning Officer with CBRNE emergency response program management responsibilities.

E3.2.1.5. Assign the Emergency Disaster Planning Officer the responsibilities for installation CBRNE Emergency Response plan coordination and any supporting staff needed. The emergency response plan can be an annex to the existing AT/FP plan.

E3.2.1.6. Create a CBRNE emergency response-working group within the Installation Force Protection Committee to be responsible for planning, assessing, training, and exercising the installation CBRNE program.

E3.2.2. The CBRNE Emergency Response Working Group should:

E3.2.2.1. Provide a forum for the commander to execute directions and decisions on issues related to CBRNE emergency response.

E3.2.2.2. Invite and include liaison personnel from appropriate local/State/Federal/host-nation emergency response management responder communities and tenant organizations, as necessary. Existing MAAs should be evaluated and modified when and where appropriate.

E3.2.2.3. Integrate installation CBRNE emergency response initiatives into installation resource planning.

E3.2.2.4. Collect and prioritize installation CBRNE Emergency Response resource requirements for the Program Objective Memorandum submission. As appropriate, chemical, biological, and radiological procurements requirements should be submitted through the DoD Chemical and/or Biological Defense Program budget process. All other requirements should be submitted through the respective Military Service budget process.

E3.2.2.5. Ensure that the installation's CBRNE emergency response plan is integrated with local emergency response plans, as necessary.

E3.2.2.6. Ensure the installation develops plans and conducts appropriate training for CBRNE Emergency Response teams and personnel.

E3.2.2.7. Conduct assessments regarding the current status of the installation's capabilities to include strengths and weaknesses of the CBRNE emergency response program.

E3.2.2.8. Conduct and maintain an annual vulnerability analysis and risk assessment to determine installation shortfalls and vulnerabilities to CBRNE attacks.

E3.2.2.9. Coordinate meetings, as necessary, with emergency responders on and off the installation.

E3.2.3. In addition to paragraph E3.2.1, overseas Installation Commanders shall:

E3.2.3.1. Assess the capability of the installation's emergency responders to conduct a baseline assessment of the installation's CBRNE response capabilities and measure the ability of the host nation's emergency response capabilities to support the installation. This assessment should include a review of personnel, equipment, training, and exercises. In those cases in which the installation is completely dependent upon host-nation assets, Commanders shall work with the host-nation responders and jointly conduct this assessment.

E3.2.3.2. Integrate installation emergency response capabilities with host-nation emergency responders to the degree needed to ensure the availability of proper response, casualty decontamination, mitigation capabilities, and continuance of the installation mission.

E3.2.3.3. Include in the installation CBRNE emergency response plan measures that address security and/or possible evacuation of DoD personnel and their dependents.

E3.2.3.4. Become familiar with SOFAs and other international agreements affecting CBRNE response as well as host-nation emergency response capabilities appropriate to the installation.

E3.2.3.5. Coordinate CBRNE emergency response efforts on the installation internally and engage with local host-nation emergency responders or their representatives to ensure interoperability.

E3.2.3.6. Implement memorandums of understanding (MOUs) and/or memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with host nations, as necessary, to ensure host-nation CBRNE emergency response capabilities are integrated into installation CBRNE protection/response plans.

E3.2.3.7. Review MOUs and/or MOAs annually to ensure that host-nation sufficiency exists in meeting agreed upon installation emergency response needs.

E3.2.3.8. Develop appropriate scenarios for CBRNE exercises that integrate host nation and installation CBRNE emergency response capabilities.

E3.2.3.9. Seek and leverage training opportunities to include integration of planning, training, and exercises involving any Combatant Commander's CBRNE emergency response elements.

E3.3. DoD GUIDELINE 3: FUNCTIONS

CBRNE emergency response functions include preparedness, response, and requisite staff functions such as health and medical services, public affairs, legal counsel, public works and safety, chaplain services, mortuary affairs, and resource management. Each response function shall be integrated into a CBRNE emergency response Concept of Operations (articulating who, what, with what, how, where, when) at each installation.

E3.3.1. Command, control, and communications management should include the establishment of an installation Incident Command System and an Emergency Operations Center and, when warranted, an alternate EOC. The EOC should have a well-defined communications plan that may include the capability to communicate with civil authorities and standard operating procedures for monitoring incident development.

E3.3.2. Law enforcement and/or security response functions to CBRNE events should include securing an appropriate perimeter around the CBRNE incident, establishment of entry and/or exit control procedures, establishment of traffic control points, chain of custody rules, assessment and/or detection, evidence preservation, and maintenance of installation security. Searches for secondary devices should be done in conjunction with EOD team members.

E3.3.3. Fire and hazardous material response functions to CBRNE events should include: establishing command, control, communications, accountability; fire suppression, rescue, extrication; atmospheric monitoring and detection; environmental sampling to determine contaminant and level of contamination; triage; mass decontamination of ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients; and preserving evidence. Specific fire and/or hazardous material (HazMat) response core functions include the following:

E3.3.3.1. Atmospheric monitoring and detection needed to determine the level and extent of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination. This guideline requires portable detection devices, a communications capability to the central emergency operations center, as well as individual protective equipment. If further confirmation is required, an approved and designated laboratory should be used for authoritative and verifiable analysis.

E3.3.3.2. Extract casualties from a CBRNE environment. This guideline requires individual protective equipment and individual communications capability to a central emergency operations center with the capability to transport a casualty out of a contaminated area.

E3.3.3.3. Decontaminate and treat chemically, biologically, or radiologically contaminated casualties. This guideline requires a capability to provide needed medical care during the decontamination process, with individual protective equipment and communications capability to a central emergency operations center for the purposes of decontaminating a contaminated casualty and stabilizing casualties for evacuation to higher-level medical care.

E3.3.4. Health and medical response functions should include emergency casualty decontamination at medical treatment facilities and include mass casualty triage, treatment, quarantine, transport, psychological casualties, supplies, pharmaceuticals and vaccines, alternate treatment facilities, mass casualty care, and restriction of movement procedures. Specific health and medical response core functions include the following:

E3.3.4.1. Medical surveillance for illness resulting from exposure to a biological agent. This guideline addresses the ability to maintain surveillance for the outbreak of illness resulting from the exposure to a biological agent. Surveillance may include monitoring and analysis of clinical trends or pharmaceutical use, and sampling for biological agents. At a minimum, this surveillance should be able to identify that an outbreak of illness is occurring early enough in time to potentially mitigate significant adverse impact of the disease on the mission of the installation. A capability and expertise to identify an unknown biological agent or the capability to quickly contact an organization qualified to do so must be maintained.

E3.3.4.2. Medical management of illness resulting from exposure to a biological agent. This guideline addresses maintaining the medical capability to identify an unknown biological agent causing an outbreak of illness and to medically respond with prophylaxis and/or treatment to mitigate significant impact of the disease on the mission of the installation or to have the capacity to meet this requirement through a supporting organization.

E3.3.5. EOD operations include the detection, identification, analysis, render-safe, recovery, and disposal of primary and secondary devices. The closest EOD team and/or unit shall provide site-stabilizing initial support (defined by DoD Component directives), and assist responding "National Assets" and specialized EOD teams upon their arrival. While preservation of evidence is highly desirable, actions to recover and/or preserve evidence shall not compromise the safety of any personnel.

E3.3.6. Installation procedures regarding mortuary affairs response functions should include fatality management and contaminated casualty and/or remains handling.

E3.4. DoD GUIDELINE 4: PLANNING

Planning is critical to proper detection, response, casualty decontamination, and mitigation of a terrorist incident. Where possible, commanders may use as a guide the Joint Staff J3, Deputy Director for Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection, Installation AT/FP Program and Planning Tool with the associated WMD Annex. The CBRNE emergency response plan should be planned, staffed, exercised, and signed by the installation commander. Elements within the installation CBRNE emergency response plan to include CBRNE exercises should be integrated into all installation AT exercises, as appropriate.

E3.4.1. To plan adequately for CBRNE emergency response, the Installation Commander should:

E3.4.1.1. Incorporate observations and lessons learned from vulnerability Assessments.

E3.4.1.2. Include in CBRNE emergency response planning critical infrastructure nodes on the installation and possible support, as appropriate, to critical infrastructure nodes off the installation that may affect an installation's ability to conduct its mission.

E3.4.1.3. Include a communication guideline for standard operating procedures with designated sequences of call signs for coordination with mutual aid partners whenever possible.

E3.4.2. Commanders at all levels should review CBRNE emergency response program and plans at least annually to facilitate program enhancement and to ensure compliance with the standards contained in this Instruction.

E3.5. DoD GUIDELINE 5: TRAINING AND EXERCISES

E3.5.1. Fire/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)/HazMat training should comply with applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (reference (d)); National Fire Protection Association Consensus Standard (NFPA) 472, "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents," (reference (e)); National Fire Protection Association Consensus Standard (NFPA) 473, "Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents" (reference (f)); and the appropriate governing Federal, State, or host-nation regulations governing pre-hospital care providers (emergency medical services operations), both Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support emergency medical services. As applicable, hospital care providers medical practitioners, should comply with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations standards and the Commission on Accreditation of Air Medical Transport.

E3.5.2. The Heads of the DoD Components should ensure installation CBRNE emergency response exercises and training is consistent as appropriate with the established performance objectives contained within this Instruction.

E3.5.3. The Military Services and/or the Combatant Commanders should consider appropriate venues where emergency responder training is conducted to enhance and ensure sustainment of emergency responder skills.

E3.5.4. A CBRNE emergency response training program should be developed and conducted on each installation by the Emergency Disaster Preparedness Officer or the installation commander's designated person. This training should include:

E3.5.4.1. Appropriate standards and tactics, techniques, and procedures.

E3.5.4.2. The installation CBRNE emergency response plan should be executable and designed to maintain and improve emergency responder proficiency.

E3.5.5. The DoD Components should conduct annual CBRNE exercises using realistic CBRNE scenarios appropriate to the installation's mission and vulnerabilities to validate the concept of operations articulated in their CBRNE emergency response plan. Scenarios should consider terrorism, technological accidents, and natural disasters that may result in CBRNE releases and incidents.

E3.5.6. Exercises should include participants from all emergency response functions on the installation and whenever possible, appropriate local, State, Federal, and host-nation participants.

E3.5.7. When possible, the DoD Components are encouraged to align their installation exercise and training schedules with that of the Department of Justice, the Office of Domestic Preparedness exercise and training programs for State and local preparedness programs to include WMD CSTs, as appropriate. When appropriate, OCONUS installations should align their installation exercise and training schedule with the Combatant Commanders, host-nation, and the Department of State-related CBRNE exercises.

E3.6. DoD GUIDELINE 6: EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

E3.6.1. The Heads of DoD Components should prepare a list of needed equipment that supports capabilities for emergency response on the installation to a CBRNE incident.

E3.6.2. Equipment worn by emergency responders should comply as appropriate with Executive Order 12196 (reference (g)), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) guidelines pertaining to hazardous material response, as appropriate.

E3.6.3. Equipment requirements for each installation should be based on factors to include: priority, risk and/or vulnerabilities, and objective-level of response capability.

E3.6.4. Equipment should include both military and commercial-off-the-shelf equipment and must fall within the following categories:

E3.6.4.1. Protective Equipment, to include chemical protective clothing, both encapsulating and overall style suits, self-contained breathing apparatus, both closed-circuit and open-circuit, full-face air purifying respirators, and powered air purifying respirators; chemical protective gloves and chemical protective boots, cooling vests, protective headgear, and communication devices. Collective protection shelters are also included in this category.

E3.6.4.2. Sampling, Detection, and Identification Equipment.

E3.6.4.3. Casualty Decontamination and Containment Equipment.

E3.6.4.4. Medical Materiel, to include prophylaxis, therapeutic, and palliative pharmaceuticals, and equipment.

E3.6.4.5. Blast Mitigation/Containment Equipment.

E3.6.4.6. Communication Equipment.

E3.6.5. DoD installations should ensure, when possible, that installation emergency response equipment is interoperable with equipment used by mutual aid partners in the outside communities.

E3.6.6. Equipment life cycles should be understood and managed. Appropriate funding for the maintenance of the equipment and accountability of the equipment shall be assured.

E3.7. DoD GUIDELINE 7: SUSTAINMENT

A large-scale CBRNE incident can quickly exhaust installation emergency responders and require the capabilities of local, State, or Federal emergency responders. Installation commanders, in addition to training and working with local emergency responders, should establish liaison with appropriate State and Federal emergency response officials to better understand whom to contact and how the integration of State and Federal assets would occur should the level of emergency response on an installation require these assets.

E3.7.1. Each installation should plan for the sustainment of its CBRNE emergency responder preparedness program.

E3.7.2. CBRNE emergency response plans should be updated, based on feedback from exercises, organizational changes, threat changes, and major world events, etc.

E3.7.3. CBRNE emergency response training sustainment should include mechanisms to train new installation emergency responders.

E3.7.4. Services should incorporate CBRNE emergency response training into the curriculum of the schools and other forms of professional military education.

E3.7.5. CBRNE emergency response exercises should be conducted at least annually and combined with existing annual installation AT/FP exercises.

E3.7.6. CBRNE emergency response equipment should include requirements for sustainment, to include replenishment of consumables, spare parts, and maintenance.

E3.7.7. Establish contact with the appropriate State and Federal emergency response officials within the installations respective FEMA region and coordinate CBRNE emergency response plans for response to a CBRNE incident on the installation.

E3.8. DoD GUIDELINE 8: ASSESSMENTS

Identified shortfalls should be documented and resolved in subsequent steps in the preparedness program. Some critical information may need to be classified.

E3.8.1. CBRNE emergency response program elements include threat assessments, vulnerability assessments, compliance assessments, planning, exercises, program reviews, and training. The process or sequence of CBRNE emergency response program elements should be iterative and serve continuously to refine the installation CBRNE emergency response plan.

E3.8.2. CBRNE emergency response programs should be subject to continual assessments to avoid complacency. Evolving terrorism threats and changing local emergency responder conditions make periodic assessments essential.

E3.8.3. Assessment of potential threat of terrorist use of CBRNE weapons. Commanders at all levels should take appropriate measures to protect DoD personnel, families, facilities, and materiel, and reduce the vulnerability to terrorist use of CBRNE weapons. Thus, the Combatant Commanders and Services should develop CBRNE threat assessments for potential terrorist use of CBRNE against personnel and assets for which they have responsibility. Reports through the chain of command should be processed immediately when significant information is obtained identifying organizations with CBRNE capabilities. A threat assessment should:

E3.8.3.1. Focus on the most probable terrorist threat for the facility and appropriate countermeasures. In cases where no identified threat exists, modeling and templates should be used to assess an installation's capability to implement emergency response measures under increasing Force Protection Conditions in response to an increase in the Terrorist Threat Level or terrorist threat warning.

E3.8.3.2. Be prepared to identify at least annually, the full range of known or estimated terrorist capabilities and possibility of non-hostile incidents for use when conducting vulnerability assessments and planning countermeasures. Threat analysis is required to adequately support risk management decisions. Terrorism threat and/or potential incident assessments should be the basis and justification for recommendations on CBRNE emergency response program enhancements, program planning, and budget requests.

E3.8.3.3. Be the tool that commanders use to arrive at a judgment of risk and consequences of terrorist attack or non-hostile incident. Commanders should integrate threat information prepared by the intelligence community, technical information from security and engineering planners, and information from other sources to prepare their assessments. Threat assessment for the purposes of emergency response planning is key to the overall AT force protection program.

E3.8.3.4. Include, as a minimum, liaison with local, State, and Federal law enforcement. In overseas locations, this would include the country team and host-nation security, where applicable.

E3.8.4. Assessment of CBRNE Vulnerability. The Commanders should conduct a local vulnerability assessment for facilities, installations, and critical nodes within their area of responsibility. The local vulnerability assessment should address the broad range of threats to the installation and its personnel and should be conducted at least annually. The Military Services and geographic Commander-in-Chiefs should ensure that the DoD Component Commanders conduct vulnerability assessments frequently enough to ensure that the level of response capability of installation emergency responders is sufficient to enable the installation to respond as needed to a CBRNE incident. CBRNE vulnerability assessments will normally occur at the installation commander level. Vulnerability assessments of installations should:

E3.8.4.1. Focus on the assessed unit's overarching preparedness program.

E3.8.4.2. Consider the range of identified and projected response capabilities needed for a terrorism threat against the installation, its personnel, facilities, and other critical assets.

E3.8.4.3. Identify response to vulnerabilities and solutions for enhanced protection of DoD personnel and resources.

E3.8.4.4. Provide a vulnerability-based analysis of an activity's CBRNE emergency response program. The assessment identifies for the Commander,

vulnerabilities that may be exploited by terrorists and suggests options that may eliminate or mitigate exploitation of those vulnerabilities.

E3.8.4.5. Be classified in accordance with the appropriate Security Classification Guides.

E3.8.4.6. Assess, as a minimum, the following functional areas:

E3.8.4.6.1. The installation's CBRNE emergency response program and ability to accomplish appropriate guidelines contained in this Instruction and/or applicable prescriptive standards established by the appropriate Combatant Commanders and Services.

E3.8.4.6.2. The ability of the installation to respond to the most likely CBRNE threat.

E3.8.5. Assess current personnel, resources, and equipment to respond to a CBRNE incident at each installation. This assessment should:

E3.8.5.1. Be conducted on organizations to include Fire and/or HazMat and rescue, Law Enforcement and/or Security personnel, emergency medical management, and EOD and/or civilian bomb technicians at a minimum.

E3.8.5.2. Include an inventory of assets on the installation as well as what is available through mutual aid assistance with outside communities.

E3.8.6. Risk Assessment. The Commanders should conduct risk assessments to integrate threat and vulnerability assessment information to make conscious and informed decisions to commit resources or enact policies and procedures that either mitigate the threat or improve emergency response capabilities. Risk assessments should analyze and integrate the terrorist threat, the criticality of the assets, the vulnerability of the facility, and the strength of the installation CBRNE emergency response programs.

E3.8.7. Assessment of CBRNE emergency response programs. This assessment should determine the assessed installation's ability to protect personnel and critical infrastructure to include the full range of CBRNE emergency response from pre-incident to mitigation. Techniques include procedural measures such as, security force training, security surveys, medical surveillance for unnatural disease outbreaks and armed response to warning or detection, biological, chemical, and radiological agent detectors and filters, and other security systems. The assessment should also consider commercial-off-the-shelf technology enhancements and potential solutions for those

circumstances where existing technology or procedural modifications do not provide satisfactory solutions. The assessment should examine:

E3.8.7.1. The assessed installation's ability to determine its vulnerabilities against commonly used terrorist weapons and explosive devices, to include WMD. The assessment should further examine the ability to provide installation infrastructure protection against terrorist events. The ability to respond to a terrorist event, with emphasis on a mass casualty situation, should also be examined.

E3.8.7.2. Written plans and/or programs designed to support areas of pre-incident planning, emergency response, medical needs, equipment, law enforcement, training, intelligence support, security, and post-incident response (the ability of the activity to respond to a terrorist incident, especially a mass casualty event, to include contamination control and disease outbreak caused by terrorist use of chemical and biological weapons).

E3.8.7.3. The availability of resources to support plans as written and the frequency and extent to which plans have been exercised. The assessment should determine the status of formal and informal agreements with supporting organizations using an MOU or MOA, Inter-Service Support Agreements, Host-Tenant Support Agreements, or other models.

E3.8.7.4. Team Composition and Level of Expertise. As a minimum, the level of expertise and team composition must support the assessment of emergency responders for the functional areas described above. Team membership should have expertise in the following areas: emergency response; civil, electrical; HazMat; special operations; operational readiness; law enforcement and medical operations; intelligence or counterintelligence, facility management, and public affairs.

E3.8.7.5. Specific size and certification of expertise, as directed by the Combatant Commanders and/or Service creating the team. However, team members must be functionally orientated and have experience in the assessment area to be considered for team membership.

E3.8.8. Based on site-specific factors such as Terrorism Threat Level, terrorist characteristics, geography, and security environment, assessment teams may be augmented by personnel with expertise in CBRNE weapons effects; CM; and other specialties, as determined by the Combatant Commanders and/or Service sponsoring the assessment.

E3.9. DoD GUIDELINE 9: INTEROPERABILITY

E3.9.1. The DoD Components should pursue consistency with preparedness efforts in their civilian mutual aid community or host-nation response assets to provide the necessary interoperability for successful emergency response to a CBRNE WMD incident.

E3.9.2. The DoD Components should improve interoperability on installations with local communities (to include other area installations) by participating in local community exercise and training and, where appropriate, have local communities participate in installation/base exercise and training.

E4. ENCLOSURE 4LEVELS OF RESPONSE CAPABILITY GUIDELINES

Priority Level	Objective Response Capability	Associated Equipment	Supporting Training Courses
High Priority (Technician/ Specialist Capability)	Operator's competency plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to operate unhindered by equipment shortfalls in any contaminated environment (operators should possess needed equipment to perform tasks) • Conduct safe sampling procedures in contaminated environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-Level Equipment Advanced detection • Computer database references • Computer programming for detection equipment • Responder protected detection equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technician/Specialist level Hazmat (offensive/hot zone) • Specialist level Physician, Nurse, and Public Health • Emergency Assessment and Detection training
Medium Priority Operations Capability	Basic competency plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate with Hazmat teams (defensive only) • Initial detection and monitoring (defensive, not in hot or warm zone) • Establish mass casualty response/treatment systems • Establish transport for mass casualties (gross decontamination only) • Implement evacuation plans • Advanced PPE Measures (only if trained) • Conduct operations in a contaminated environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate increase level equipment • Level A, B, & C PPE • Self Contained Breathing Apparatus • Decontamination • Detection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Level for Fire and selected Security, EMS, Public Works, physician, nurse, and public health personnel • Technicians for Hazmat or personnel who plan to work in the hot zone • CBRNE Installation Emergency Response Trainers Training & Installation Planners Training
Low Priority Awareness Capability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self protective measures • Protect general population from further contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPE to include equipment, detection, and decon capabilities as appropriate 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responder Awareness Course • Awareness Level all disciplines (except firefighters - minimum is operations level) • Command and Staff Workshop

E5. ENCLOSURE 5

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES MATRIX GUIDELINES

Performance Requirements						
Legend for requirements: ○ -basic level ● advanced level ◆ specialized						
Competency level		Awareness		Operations	Technician/ Specialist	Incident Command
		Employees	Responders			
Examples		Facility workers, hospital support personnel, janitors, security guards	Initial, police officers, 911 operators/dispatchers	Incident response teams, EMS, firefighters, basic Hazmat support personnel on scene	Incident response team specialists, Hazmat team members technicians, EMS advanced, and medical specialists medical specialists	Incident commanders
Areas of Competency	Ref.					
1. Know the potential for a terrorist use of a CBRNE to include: - What CBRNE weapons substances are. - Hazards and risks associated with them. - Likely locations for their use. - The potential outcomes of a WMD by a terrorist. - Indicators of possible criminal or terrorist activity involving such agents. - Behavior of CBRNE agents.	C, F, M, m, G	○ ○ ○ ○	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ● ●	● ◆ ● ● ● ◆	● ● ● ● ● ●
2a. Know the indicators, signs, and symptoms for exposure to CBRNE and identify the agents from signs and symptoms, if possible.	C, F, M, m	○	●	●	◆	●
2b. Knowledge of questions to ask caller to elicit critical information regarding a WMD incident.	G, m		● (911 only)			
2c. Recognize unusual trends, which may indicate a WMD incident.	G, m		●	●	◆	●
3. Understand relevant CBRNE response plans and standard operating procedures (SOP) and your role in them.	C, F, M, m	○	●	●	●	●
4. Recognize and communicate the need for additional resources during a CBRNE incident.	C, m, G, F	○	●	●	●	●
5. Make proper notification and communicate the CBRNE hazard.	C, F, M, m	○	●	●	●	●
6. Understand: - CBRNE agent terms. - CBRNE toxicology terms.	C, F, m	○	●	● ● (EMS-8 only)	● ●	● ●
7. Individual protection at a CBRNE incident: - Use self-protection measures. - Properly employ assigned protective equipment. - Select and use proper protective equipment.	C, F, M, m	○	●	● ● ●	◆ ◆ ◆	● ● ●
8a. Know protective measures and how to initiate actions to protect others and safeguard property in a CBRNE incident.	F, M	○	●	●	●	●
8b. Know measures of evacuation of personnel in a downwind hazard area for a CBRNE incident.	M, G, F		●	●		●
9. CB decontamination procedures for self, victims, site/equipment, and mass casualties: - Understand and implement. - Determine.	C, F, M, m	○ self	●	● ●	◆ ◆	● ●
10a. Know crime scene and evidence preservation at a CBRNE incident.	F, M, m	○	● (except 911)	●	●	●

Performance Requirements						
Legend for requirements: ○ -basic level ● advanced level ◆ specialized						
Competency level		Awareness		Operations	Technician/ Specialist	Incident Command
		Employees	Responders			
10b. Know procedures and safety precautions for collecting legal evidence at a CBRNE incident.	F, G, m		●	●	◆	●
11. Know federal and other support infrastructure and how to access when faced with a CBRNE incident.	C, F, M, m		○ (911 only)	○	●	◆
12. Understand the risks of operating in protective clothing during a CBRN incident.	C, F, m		○	●	●	●
13. Understand emergency and first aid procedures for exposure to CBRN agents and principles of triage.	F, M		○	●	◆	○
14. Know how to perform hazard and risk assessment for CBR agents.	C, F, M, m			●	◆	●
15. Understand termination/all clear procedures for a CBRNE incident.	C, F, m		○	●	●	●
16. Incident Command System/Incident Management System - Function within role in a CBRNE incident. - Implement for a CBRNE incident.	C, F, M		○	●	●	◆ ◆
17a. Know how to perform CBRN contamination control and containment operations, including for fatalities.	C, F, M, m		○	●	◆	●
17b. Understand procedures and equipment for safe transport of contaminated items.	G, m, F			●	◆	●
18. Know the classification, detection, identification, and verification of CBRN materials using field survey instruments and equipment, and methods for collection of solid, liquid, and gas samples.	C, F, M, m			○	◆	●
19. Know safe causality extraction and CB antidote administration.	F, m	○	●	●	◆	○
20. Know patient assessment and emergency medical treatment in a CBRN incident.	M, m, G			● (medical only)	◆ (medical only)	
21. Be familiar with CBRN related public health & local EMS issues.	G			● (medical only)	● (medical only)	○
22. Know procedures for patient transport following a CBRNE incident.	F, G		○	● (medical only)	● (medical only)	○
23. Execute CBRNE triage and primary care.	G			● (medical only)	◆ (medical only)	
24. Know laboratory identification and diagnosis for biological agents.	G				◆ (medical only)	
25. Have the ability to develop a site safety plan and control plan for a CBRNE incident.	C, F				◆	◆
26. Have ability to develop a CBRNE response plan and conduct exercise of response.	G, m					●

Legend for references:
C 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency response)
M Macro objectives developed by a training subgroup of the Senior Interagency Coordinating Group
m Micro objectives developed by U.S. Army Soldier, Biological and Chemical Command
G Focus Group workshop
F NFPA Standard 472 (Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents) and/or
NFPA Standard 473 (Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents)